



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXVII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898.

No. 3.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

[Corrected Nov. 9, for the Maine Farmer, by G. W. Wadleigh.]

Market very well supplied with most of the farm products. Beans unchanged, butter in demand. Pork steady, selling readily, coming in freely. Potatoes unchanged, demand active. Eggs scarce, dealers using Western stock. Fresh stock wanted. Fowl and chickens plentiful, good stock being offered, prices lower.

BEANS—Western pea beans, \$1.25; yellow eyes, \$1.40@1.50.
BUTTER—Ball butter, 20c. Creamery, 22c.

CHEESE—Factory, 10c; domestic, 9c; 10c; Sage, 11c.
EGGS—Fresh, 20c per dozen.

LARD—In casks, 8c.
PROVISIONS—Wholesale—Clear salt pork, 7c; beef per side, 5½c@6c; ham, 8c; fowl, 8c@10c; veal, 7c@8c; mutton, 6c@7c; spring mutton, 6c@7c; spring chickens, 10c@12c.

POTATOES—2½c@4½c per bush.
NEW CABBAGES—1c per lb.
TURNIPS—50c per bush.
NEW BEETS—50c per bush.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Farmers' institutes for the week beginning Nov. 14 have been arranged as follows:

Franklin County.

Grange Hall, North Jay, Tuesday, Nov. 15. 10.30 A. M., "Best Culture for Crops," by Sec. B. W. McKenney. 10 P. M., "Sheep," by L. B. Harris of Lyndonville, Vt. 7.30 P. M., "The Farmer's Home, Grounds and Garden," by Prof. W. M. Munson of Orono.

Lancaster Hall, New Sharon, Wednesday, Nov. 16, and Hilton's Hall, Westville, Thursday, Nov. 17, with same programme as at North Jay.

Somerset County.

Grange Hall, North Anson, Friday, Nov. 18. 10.30 A. M., "Clean Fields and Good Animals, How Obtained," by Sec. B. W. McKenney. 1.30 P. M., "Sheep," by L. B. Harris of Lyndonville, Vt. 10 P. M., "The Value of Breeds," illustrated by charts, by Prof. G. M. Gowell of Orono.

Grange Hall, Madison, Friday evening, Nov. 18. 10.30 A. M., "Growing Farm Crops, Clover, the Silo and Soiling Crops," by Sec. B. W. McKenney.

J. A. R. Hall, Pittsfield, Saturday, Nov. 19. 10.30 A. M., "Clean Fields and Good Animals, How Obtained," by Sec. B. W. McKenney. 1.30 P. M., "Sheep," by L. B. Harris. Picnic dinner, beans and apples, by Pittsfield Grange.

Corn Hall, St. Albans, Saturday evening, Nov. 19. "Clean Fields and Good Animals, How Obtained," by Sec. McKenney. B. WALKER MCKENNEY, Sec. Augusta, Nov. 7, 1898.

The voters in Sagadahoc did a great deal of voting in the recent election, and yet, says the *Biddeford Record*, only in forty of the ballots was found to be correct, and the errors were made not by the voters, but by the clerks who counted the ballots. It is estimated that the entire crop of the county is thirteen million barrels short of the crop of last year, and forty-three million barrels below that of two years ago.

The extreme shortage of the apple crop of the country the present year, as early shown by the *Farmer*, just begins to make itself apparent. It is estimated that the entire crop of the country is thirteen million barrels short of the crop of last year, and forty-three million barrels below that of two years ago.

The largest grape vine in the world is located in the Carpinteria valley, Santa Barbara county, California. The vine was planted in 1842, by a Spanish woman, and is of the Mission variety. The trunk has a diameter of seven feet, eight inches, and eight hundred people can stand under its foliage shaded from the sun. Eight tons of grapes have been picked from it in a single year.

There is a boom on Hereford stock in the West. At an auction sale at Kansas City stock yards a short time since, 113 head of all ages reached the average of \$24.90. Six of them reached \$1000 each. A lot of four hundred half blood Hereford last spring calves, bred on the Texas range, sold in the same city in lots of ten at \$37.50 each average. Breeders who have stock to their herds are now reaping their reward.

The Maine Farmer entered upon its first year with its issue of Nov. 3. It never better or more vigorous than now. Success to the *Farmer*—Maine Union.

Hook on Cut Off. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

Special Offer.

Wishing to complete the work of 1898 and place the subscription list of the *Maine Farmer* above high water mark, NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at

\$1.50 to Jan. 1, 1900

and for the remaining weeks of 1898 the *Farmer* will be sent free. A prompt response will insure the full benefits of this offer.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

Licensing dogs is a funny way to protect the sheep. The slaughter goes on just the same. Better to reverse the order—license the sheep and kill the dogs.

The vitally important matter with the farmer from now on through the winter is the barn care of the stock. Are you giving it the close study its importance calls for?

Does feed affect the quality of butter? Take the cows off of the frosted grass of the fields and put them on sweet second-crop clover and corn meal and bran, and note the effect.

The extreme shortage of the apple crop of the country the present year, as early shown by the *Farmer*, just begins to make itself apparent. It is estimated that the entire crop of the country is thirteen million barrels short of the crop of last year, and forty-three million barrels below that of two years ago.

The largest grape vine in the world is located in the Carpinteria valley, Santa Barbara county, California. The vine was planted in 1842, by a Spanish woman, and is of the Mission variety. The trunk has a diameter of seven feet, eight inches, and eight hundred people can stand under its foliage shaded from the sun. Eight tons of grapes have been picked from it in a single year.

There is a boom on Hereford stock in the West. At an auction sale at Kansas City stock yards a short time since, 113 head of all ages reached the average of \$24.90. Six of them reached \$1000 each. A lot of four hundred half blood Hereford last spring calves, bred on the Texas range, sold in the same city in lots of ten at \$37.50 each average. Breeders who have stock to their herds are now reaping their reward.

The Maine Farmer entered upon its first year with its issue of Nov. 3. It never better or more vigorous than now. Success to the *Farmer*—Maine Union.

Hook on Cut Off. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

CONVEX BEHNER. Never crosses the line. Catalogue free. Write for price. HOOK, FARM, LOW, MASS.

HOOK ON CUT OFF. The exclusive right of cutting, stamping, and marking is the latest improvement in the art.

programme well blocked out. An interesting and profitable meeting is sure to result. The time and place will be announced in our columns as soon as decided.

AN IMPORTANT COMMISSION.

An Industrial Commission, provided for at the last session of Congress, is now in session at Washington. In view of public attention having been absorbed in the war with Spain, this commission and the duties assigned it seem to have been overlooked by the public. In fact, so little notice has been given by the press, it is probable that but very few of the people even know of its existence.

This Industrial Commission is directed by Congress "to investigate the questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture, to manufactures and to business, and to report to Congress, and to suggest such legislation as it may deem best upon these subjects." It will thus be seen that the investigation provided for includes some of the vitally important questions which have for years been claiming the attention of the people at large, as well as matters specially concerning farmers.

As bearing upon agriculture there are the questions of government lands, homesteaders' privileges, transportation, and especially that of wider markets for the products of the soil. It would be an easy matter to vastly increase our soil productions were there a remunerative market for them.

These agricultural questions alone are sufficient of themselves to warrant the raising of such a commission. When it is borne in mind that three quarters of our exports are products of the farm, and that a like proportion of the revenue derived from abroad comes from this source, the importance of agriculture as an industry, included in the work assigned the commission, is at once apparent.

The personnel of the commission includes men familiar with all our varied industries and employments, and many of them have devoted years of close study of production, transportation and distribution and conditions related thereto. We shall watch for their report with interest.

THE VALUE OF THE SILO—II.

Many farmers have in some way gained the idea that ensilage from the silo is more digestible than the green fodder before it was stored in the silo; and that a still greater advantage is found between ensilage and the same fodder cured in the open air. On this important feature of the question Prof. Henry goes on to say:

"Coming to the question of digestibility we may take the conclusions of Will, as given in his book on silage, where the work of the various stations on this topic has been carefully summarized. He finds that cured corn-fodder and corn silage do not differ materially in digestibility, and for all practical purposes we may consider the percentage the same."

The final test of all these matters, however, is best made through feeding silage in opposition to dry corn forage, and measuring the result in product. Basing the returns on the dry matter fed, Prof. Henry has gathered up the work of several stations in his "Feeds and Feeding," and finds that in nearly every trial by our stations a little more milk has been produced from a given weight of dry matter in silage than in dry forage.

Comparisons of this kind, however, are not very satisfactory for the reason that the losses of food material may not be the same in each case, thus introducing an important error. A more satisfactory course is to compare crops of corn from equal areas prepared for the animals by the two systems.

At both the Wisconsin and the Vermont stations feeding tests were made on this latter plan. In both cases two rows of corn across the field were cut and put up in shocks, and the next two were run through the feed cutter and put into the silo. This was continued throughout the field. By this course it is seen that an equal quantity of like material was secured in each case. The dried fodder thus obtained was run through the feed cutter, the same as the green fodder for the silo had been, and in that form was fed to dairy cows in comparison with the silage made from the same fodder. At the Vermont station the result was as follows:

"Fourteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-two pounds green fodder corn when dried, fed with a uniform daily allowance of hay and grain, produced 7,688 lbs. of milk. Fourteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-two pounds of green fodder corn converted into silage, and fed with the same daily ration of hay and grain as above, produced 8,253 lbs. of milk."

Thus the silage ration in this trial produced 11 per cent. more milk than was obtained from the dry ration. Similar results were obtained from the Wisconsin experiment:

"From 29,800 lbs. of green fodder were obtained 24,440 lbs. of silage, which, fed with 1,948 lbs. of hay and 2,854 lbs. of grain, produced 7,498 lbs. of milk, containing 340.4 lbs. of fat. From 29,800 lbs. of green fodder were obtained 7,390 lbs. of feed-corn fodder corn, which, fed with 1,967 lbs. of hay and 2,748 lbs.

of grain, produced 7,110 lbs. of milk, containing 318.2 lbs. of fat."

In this case the results showed a gain of the silage ration over the dry of five per cent. in milk and six per cent. in butter-fat.

Another advantage of silage over the dry fodder is found in the fact that cattle consume all the coarse stalks with relish when preserved in the silo, while if dry cured there is more or less waste of the coarse parts, unless extreme care is exercised in the feeding. This advantage, however, is greater in the southern part of the corn belt where the growth of the plant is rank and coarse than in the northern belt where the stalks are not so coarse.

From what has thus far been given it is seen:

1. That the losses of nutrients in the two methods of curing are practically the same.

2. That there is little difference in the digestibility of corn silage and the same fodder in a dry form.

3. That when areas of the cornfield are compared for making milk, there is a gain for the silage of from 5 to 11 per cent. in milk.

IMPROVEMENT IN PASTURES.

Nothing contributes more to the prosperity of the stock farmer than good pasturage. Figure out as the theorist may, on paper, the great superiority of the mowing system of feeding stock in practice here in the East, it remains that it is the good pasture that makes the money for the farmer. The reason for this is plain enough—the keep of a stock at pasture costs but little.

Pastures, then, being so profitable, it follows they should be attentively cared for. Yet this is not always the case. They can be easily let alone to go on without attention. The result of such a course always is that sooner or later bushes and worthless weeds get a foothold and supplant a measure of the valuable grasses, and damage the feeding value by shade of that which is left to grow. It is a lamentable fact that many pastures have been greatly damaged through such neglect. Such lands as the plow cannot reach, once allowed to become so fouled with worthless growth, are hard to clean again.

But even foul pastures are not beyond the reach of improvement. While the back lots are mostly let alone, there are some owners of these lands, more especially in the dairy sections, where the work of improvement is to be seen. Bushes are cut and the coarse weeds are held at bay.

This work of cutting the bushes and weeds, persisted in annually for a few years, will soon have a visible effect in restoring the nutritious grasses. And no work on the farm is more important or pays better for the outlay. At this season of the year, after the harvests are all gathered safely in, and before the snows of winter blanket the ground, some work of this kind many times can be put in without neglecting any other duties. It is filling up these odd snatches of time with important and telling work that makes the difference between the prosperous farmer and the one that "hardly holds his own," and gives an air of thrift to all his possessions.

"Fourteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-two pounds green fodder corn when dried, fed with a uniform daily allowance of hay and grain, produced 7,688 lbs. of milk. Fourteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-two pounds of green fodder corn converted into silage, and fed with the same daily ration of hay and grain as above, produced 8,253 lbs. of milk."

Thus the silage ration in this trial produced 11 per cent. more milk than was obtained from the dry ration. Similar results were obtained from the Wisconsin experiment:

"From 29,800 lbs. of green fodder were obtained 24,440 lbs. of silage, which, fed with 1,948 lbs. of hay and 2,854 lbs. of grain, produced 7,498 lbs. of milk, containing 340.4 lbs. of fat. From 29,800 lbs. of green fodder were obtained 7,390 lbs. of feed-corn fodder corn, which, fed with 1,967 lbs. of hay and 2,748 lbs.

of grain, produced 7,110 lbs. of milk, containing 318.2 lbs. of fat."

In this case the results showed a gain of the silage ration over the dry of five per cent. in milk and six per cent. in butter-fat.

Another advantage of silage over the dry fodder is found in the fact that cattle consume all the coarse stalks with relish when preserved in the silo, while if dry cured there is more or less waste of the coarse parts, unless extreme care is exercised in the feeding. This advantage, however, is greater in the southern part of the corn belt where the growth of the plant is rank and coarse than in the northern belt where the stalks are not so coarse.

From what has thus far been given it is seen:

1. That the losses of nutrients in the two methods of curing are practically the same.

2. That there is little difference in the digestibility of corn silage and the same fodder in a dry form.

3. That when areas of the cornfield are compared for making milk, there is a gain for the silage of from 5 to 11 per cent. in milk.

Thus the silage ration in this trial produced 11 per cent. more milk than was obtained from the dry ration. Similar results were obtained from the Wisconsin experiment:

"From 29,800 lbs. of green fodder were obtained 24,440 lbs. of silage, which, fed with 1,948 lbs. of hay and 2,854 lbs. of grain, produced 7,498 lbs. of milk, containing 340.4 lbs. of fat. From 29,800 lbs. of green fodder were obtained 7,390 lbs. of feed-corn fodder corn, which, fed with 1,967 lbs. of hay and 2,748 lbs.

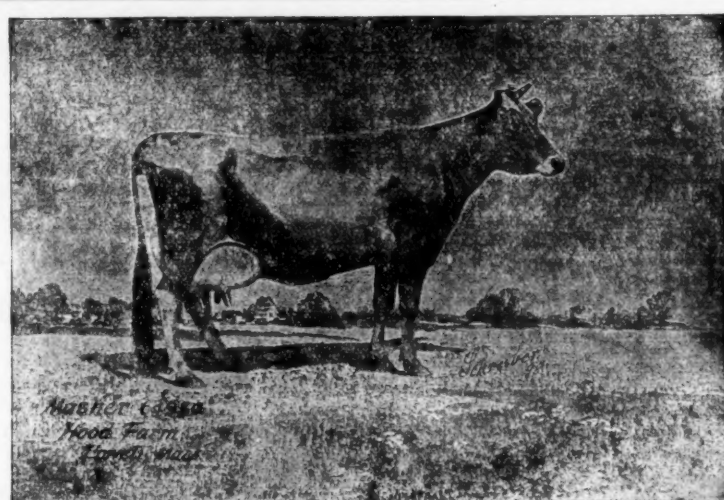
of grain, produced 7,110 lbs. of milk, containing 318.2 lbs. of fat."

In this case the results showed a gain of the silage ration over the dry of five per cent. in milk and six per cent. in butter-fat.

Another advantage of silage over the dry fodder is found in the fact that cattle consume all the coarse stalks with relish when preserved in the silo, while if dry cured there is more or less waste of the coarse parts, unless extreme care is exercised in the feeding. This advantage, however, is greater in the southern part of the corn belt where the growth of the plant is rank and coarse than in the northern belt where the stalks are not so coarse.

From what has thus far been given it is seen:

1. That the losses of nutrients in the two methods of curing are practically the same.



Masher 64950. Owned at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

and her beauty is only a desirable incidental. You can't turn her away from the milk pail and butter tub, back to the position she has occupied as the "gentleman's pet." No matter how pretty the Island cow, or the English cow, or the American cow, if she doesn't pay a profit making butter, send her to the butcher, pedigree and all. The Jersey cow, with the most pleasing "ideal" show form, that will not make butter profitably, while at home away from the farms, is not worth breeding from.

DAUGHTER OF MERRY MAIDEN.

Masher 64950, Owned at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

It is always interesting and instructive to pick out individuals from the Hood Farm herd, that great collection of great Jerseys, and consider their peculiar qualities. It is especially so when the individual to be considered is a daughter of so famous an animal as the great Merry Maiden, sweepstakes cow in the World's Fair dairy tests. Such a cow as this is Masher, dropped May 29, 1890. In color she is solid dark silver gray, head fine, neck long, thin over front shoulder, body long and of good depth, ribs open and well sprung, thighs flat, back straight, tail long and good sized, milk veins elastic. Her udder is large and finely shaped, running far forward, extending well up behind and well rounded; her teats are long and squarely placed.

Masher has a test of 16 lbs. 14½ oz. She is an inbred Diploma. Diploma has 40 daughters in the 14 lb. list and 12 sons that are sires of tested cows. She is by Damascus, the sire of 4 with tests of over 16 lbs. each, and Damascus is a full brother of Parole, the sire of one in the 14 lb. list. His full sister, Plumage, test, 17 lbs. 5 oz., is in the Hood Farm herd, and carries one of the largest udders we have ever seen on a Jersey. The sire of Damascus is Diploma and his dam is Paradise, 17 lbs. 11 oz., that has 3 producing sons and 2 daughters in the 14 lb. list. Paradise is a daughter of Combination and out of Goodbye, test, 16 lbs. 13 oz., dam of 2 in the 14 lb. list, and of Young Combination, the sire of 5 tested cows. Goodbye is also a half sister of Diploma, being out of Frankie's Lass, the dam of Diploma, test, 17 lbs. 3½ oz., dam of 3 in the 14 lb. list.

Masher's dam, Merry Maiden, test, 18 lbs. 3½ oz., in 7 days, made at Chicago in the test, won the grand award as the champion sweepstakes cow, all 3 tests combined, at the World's Fair. She was the only Jersey that stood ahead of all other cows in all other breeds in all 3 tests. She was also the richest cow in any breed. Merry Maiden is by Diploma, and out of Costa Rica, test, 21 lbs. 6½ oz., 90 lbs. 11½ oz. in 31 days, 44 lbs. 12 oz. milk in one day, 10,258 lbs. 7 oz. in one year, the dam of Chirp, 19 lbs. 1 oz. Two of her full sisters are in the list. She is by Upright, the sire of 12 in the 14 lb. list out of 15 registered daughters, and her dam is the famous producing cow, Modita, 16 lbs. 8 oz., the dam of 6 in the 14 lb. list, and that has 3 untested daughters in the Hood Farm herd. Modita is out of Laura Lee, dam of 5 with records over 14 lbs. each by 4 different sires. Masher is one of the best, if not the best inbred Combination cow living, and that she is handsome and of good dairy type one can see by her picture. Like her famous dam, Merry Maiden, she is a very rich cow.

THE CORN CROP OF THE COUNTRY.

Another great crop is now being measured up in the harvest. Different estimates vary somewhat in their figures, but all of them approximate an aggregate crop of near two billion bushels. This is something more than the crop of last year, but does not quite reach that of the year before when there was actually more crop than could be used or sold in the twelve months immediately succeeding.

The present crop, however, finds the market and the country with much less of the old crop on hand at the year ago, in consequence of the unprecedented export sale during the year. Then it is a fact that in the great corn States of Kansas and Nebraska the crop is a light one. These conditions have stiffened prices so there is no prospect that the East will be able to buy its corn

at the low rates of two years ago. Extremists claim that corn will sell before spring at forty cents a bushel in Chicago. Something of course will depend on whether the immense export demand continues to call for the vast quantities that have been shipped abroad the past year. At any rate, it is quite certain that feeders here need not count on buying corn the coming winter at rates any less than the price now ruling. The situation at this time rather indicates that a slight measure of advance in the price may be sustained.

MILK TESTS.

The editor of the *Farmer* has received the following letter:

Mr. Editor: Wasn't that statement a whooper in your last issue of the *Maine Farmer* about the milk of Mr. Webb's cows testing 7.6 and 8.8% and being equivalent to, respectively, 3.57 and 4.14 lbs. of butter a day? Also in the same line, the statement a few weeks ago of Mr. Adams' herd, Newport, of twenty-one cows averaging 7.3 per cent. Is there not danger of the reputation of the *Farmer* for reliability being impaired by such figures?

Sept. 23.

We must acknowledge the figures above quoted look big. We have no means of authenticating the tests as reported. Perhaps the *Farmer* is open to criticism for inserting such statements in its editorial columns, upon the authority of owners, without first proving their authenticity. We place no confidence in the many figures given of tests of milk made off hand at public meetings and exhibitions, or for private samples of milk with no authority behind them. By this we would not question the certificate with the test of the milk of Mr. Webb's cows. The only question to be raised here is whether the milk tested correctly represented all the milk given by the cows in question. This is where a great many deceptive figures are obtained. It is an easy matter to take a sample of milk that is much richer than the completely mixed milk of the cow would show. There are records of cows "fitted for a test" as high as the smaller figures given in Mr. Webb's case. There are also records of cows in their last months of lactation showing as high percentage as those given, but they do not give forty pounds of milk a day. Jersey or Guernsey milk showing five per cent. butter-fat is very rich milk. It may have been noted that in the test trial of cows at the recent State Fair, 5.8 per cent. were the highest figures reached with a single exception. One cow showed 6.4 per cent., but she gave only 8.4 lbs. to the milking.

SHEEPFOLD.

The quarter's profit in feeding sheep for mutton is gained while the animals are young.

Between flocks of sheep more bushels of wheat can be grown on a given area of land than the same land will produce without the sheep.

The farmer who engages in raising sheep, cannot be too careful in the selection of the foundation of his stock. The ewes ought to be good and strongly and uniformly marked with the characteristics of the breed to which they belong.

If sheep were without wool, it would have been the most popular and profitable of our domestic animals, because of its meat, and its ability to clean up land and convert worthless weeds into choice fertilizer, and it would have been a favorite. What, then, can be said when its wool clip is added.

Remember that the ram is to make the future flock, to stamp it with the characteristics and qualities which are to make the industry profitable or unfortunate. He ought to be not only a registered animal, but to be of the best family of his breed that the purchaser can find, a family that has achieved distinction by the number of really high-class animals it has in its record. And he should possess in himself all the valuable qualities of his breed and of his particular family, as well as constitution and vigor.

In a recent bulletin issued by the bureau of animal industry, Dr. Salmon calls attention to the disease of scab in sheep, one of the most serious drawbacks to the industry, resulting in great loss. Despite its severe results, it is one which yields readily to treatment. If sheep owners all over the country will dip regularly and thoroughly, there is no reason why scab cannot be totally eradicated. He advises stringent scab laws in every State, with State inspectors to see that the law is carried out. Attention is called to the necessity of keeping sheep under proper hygienic conditions, but the only treatment that is completely effective is applying some external application which will kill the parasites.

A writer in the *Gazette* gives the following directions concerning the selection of bucks for breeding:

"1. If your ewes are not undersized or over-sized, use a moderate-sized ram. Compared to the ewes in weight he will be at least one-third heavier—generally more.

2. If your ewes are large and coarse, balance this by using a tidy, well-built ram. Your lambs, in this case, will be well provided for by the ewes; they will be even and will keep in good flesh with little trouble, and will be proportionately larger than the sire.

3. If your ewes are small, choose a large ram, as this is the natural means of improving their size. Be prepared to feed your ewes liberally after lambing, and to supplement what they give the lambs with other food. Your lambs will be larger than the dams, but will require more attention to bring them up to a good standard of flesh and form."

PROFITABLE MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

Let the ewes drop their first lambs after warm weather and grass have come in the spring. Grass is the best milk producer and young ewes need it to enable them to nourish their lambs satisfactorily, says H. P. Miller in the *North-east Homestead*. From the late weaned lambs I would renew the breeding flock, for I believe it will be much more satisfactory, for many reasons, to grow one's own ewes. These lambs, of course, should be of the breed desired in the permanent flock, and for them I should use a mature ram. The male lambs of this crop may be sent to the mutton market at ten or twelve months of age. If Merinos they will sell better when shorn than in full fleece.

Whether to breed the ewes for a second crop of ewe lambs or not should be determined by the need of more ewes. Under a well established flock on this plan, two crops of lambs of this class would be required to keep up the number of the entire crop. The second or third crop of lambs from any class of ewes I should have weaned in March.

The age at which a ewe should drop her first lamb depends somewhat upon the breed but more upon the care she has been given. When they have been pushed to rapid maturity ewes may raise a lamb at two years of age. But they should be fed so as to continue to grow during their third and fourth years, which they will do after this temporary check. If the wool will approximately pay for their keeping I prefer they should not raise a lamb until three years old. Raising a lamb will reduce the fleece 30 per cent. in weight and the possible carcass weight about ten per cent. Hence a lamb raised before the ewe is mature is not entire gain. With her first lamb at three years of age, a ewe may raise four lambs and be put upon the market herself fat at six years of age.

On the average 100-acre farm 250 to 300 sheep ought to be kept, besides a team and two cows. Under a conservative calculation the sales should amount to \$750 or above for each year. This should be a practically net income, as one energetic, able-bodied man can easily provide the necessary feed and care for that number. This I think will compare not unfavorably with the incomes from the average 100-acre farms managed along other lines.

THE WILD CARROT.

Daucus Carota, L. (Order Umbellifera; Parsley family).

History.

The wild carrot is a native of Europe. It is naturalized in this country and is spreading rapidly. It is found in nearly

Agents Wanted

We want an Agent in every town to secure subscribers to THE MAINE FARMER, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. \$1000 will be given to the Agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; \$500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing \$11,500 among 500 best Agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every Agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not.

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

all of the States East of the Mississippi River and also farther West. It is common in Maine in grassland, along road sides and in waste places. It has been known in the State for over ten years and has spread to many new localities and the patches in fields have become larger and more numerous. The cultivated carrot was derived from it.

Habits.
The wild carrot is usually a biennial. It thrives in nearly all kinds of soils and climates. It flowers from June to September and does not usually seed before time to cut hay. It sends up numerous flowering shoots from the roots after having that mature seed before frost.

The seeds are covered with a hard spiny coat which resists the weather. They are often retained in the soil for several seasons without losing their vitality. The seeds are covered with spines which become attached to the coats of passing animals, distributing them widely. The fruits remain on the stalks until after snow falls and are then broken off by the wind and blown long distances. The plant in Maine is most abundant along road sides and in neglected places from which great quantities of seeds are annually distributed to adjoining fields.

Treatment.
As the root is biennial, prevention of seeding for two seasons would eradicate it. The plants could be destroyed by cutting the roots off below the surface with a spade. As the plant sends out flowers from the base after having, a single cutting would not prevent seeding. The patches should be mowed again before the second blooms are matured enough to form seeds. As sheep are said to eat it, allowing them to graze on the grasslands after having would keep it down. The plants along road sides and in waste places should be cut so as to prevent the seed being spread by the wind and animals.

LARGE NEW ENGLAND SILOS.

Two monstrous silos on Ridge Hill farms, Middlesex county, Mass., are claimed by their owner, A. W. Pope, to be by far the largest in New England, their combined capacity being estimated by the owner at 2,000 tons. The shape is nearly semi-circular, making only two corners, and even these are somewhat rounded. Its dimensions are 34½ ft. wide, 38½ long, and 38½ ft. deep. It is lined with two thicknesses of board, with tarred paper between. The framework is of 6x2 inch joists, 10 inches apart. The whole framework is partly supported by the structure of the barn, the silo being constructed partly under the barn, with the oval part of the semi-circle projecting something after the manner of a bay window. The roof is nearly cone-shaped. The second silo is of the same general appearance, but the excavation extends deeper into the earth. It is connected with the barn by openings, so that the ensilage can be pitched into trucks on the barn floor and carted directly to the cattle. The inside of this silo is of spruce sheathing. Next comes a layer of building paper, then another layer of sheathing; then comes an air space a foot wide, and finally the inside covering, which is made of building paper and matched boards, the outside being of plain finish, painted. The ensilage keeps better in the wooden part of the structure which is above ground, than it does in contact with the masonry part below.

Both silos are filled with fodder corn. The largest stalks are grown, such as the mastodon. Stalks have been produced 18 feet long. The silo corn is grown on strong land, lavishly fertilized with cow manure. Horse cultivators and weedeaters do most of the work. The growth is pushed so that the grain of the tall kind matures very well. The whole plant is cut up in three-fourths inch pieces. More than 150 acres of corn are required to fill the silos. From 200 to 388 head of cattle are kept. Ensilage is fed very freely the year round, about 50 pounds per cow per day; besides about 10 pounds dry mixed grain and a noon feed of dry fodder. Some of the milk is retailed in the suburbs at a high price, but most of it is sold on contract to Boston hotels and institutions. Twenty men are employed besides extra help while the silo is being filled.—*New England Homestead*.

IS DAIRYING OVERDONE?

The claim is made that with a constant increase in the number of creameries the supply must some time be greater than the demand. Creameries do not and will not injure the dairy industry. The creameries have been one of the greatest dairy educators in existence, and have done more, and are still doing more for the dairy industry than any other agency. Our creameries have made their own markets by supplying a superior article. They have raised the standard of our butter and are educating the people to appreciate a good article. True, the creamery has injured the price of the average farm butter, and I do not

think the time is far off when this low grade of farm butter will be crowded out of the markets entirely, and farmers who make 6½ cent butter will be compelled to improve in their methods or shut up their grease shops. Education is of slow growth, and it takes a long time to educate people to even know what is good, but a demand once established, it is permanent. With all the inventive ingenuity of man, nothing has yet been found to take the place or fill the bill of good, honest cow butter, and I believe it to be the most effective weapon with which to fight all imitations and frauds. Through the influence and education of these creameries a place has been found and good markets established for millions of pounds of butter, and I have no fears but that our markets will expand with our supply for years to come. At least, I never expect to see the time when dairy products will not be in demand at paying prices to the dairyman.—*M. E. King in Ohio Farmer*.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The firm consists of Mr. John H. and Frank Patterson, brothers. Unlike the majority of capitalists, they have devoted their money to works of pure philanthropy. They have given their personal efforts toward elevating the morals and brightening the homes of their employees. Let us see what two kind-hearted men, a little money (of their abundance), and lots of brotherly love can do toward hastening the millennium.

How the Work Began.
In the beginning was "Snyder Town," the factory suburb; from all accounts the noblest, filthiest, most disreputable neighborhood in all Bucks County. The whole district was an eyesore; slovenly in appearance and unsavory in smell. Here were the homes, so-called, of the factory workmen. The men in saloons, the boys on the streets. What could be done?

Some three years ago, the Patterson brothers found a lever and began to pry. Both travel extensively and both are keen observers. Lantern slides were made of European people and conditions. Illustrated talks were given on foreign travel. The curiosity of the people was aroused one step.

A Neater Home.
Then came the work of reform. First, the home—the center of influences for good or evil—how can we improve its surroundings? Various types of public and private nuisances were photographed, made into slides and criticized at public meetings. Then it was shown how they could be remedied. Slides were made from cuts in *Cornell Bulletin*, No. 121, and slides of the explanatory text. The greensward canvas, open center, flanking shrubbery, perfect picture—these, the fundamentals of home adornment, were shown and always with illustrations on the screen. The people began to take an interest in the work—another step.

An Association Formed.
Now for individual application. The "South Park Improvement Association" was formed. Away with "Snyder Town!" Its object is to make beautiful public and private places; its membership is unlimited; its moving spirit, laboring with and for the people are the Patterson brothers. The whole district of some 4,000 people is divided into sections, with monitors for each. They report cases of needed improvement; filthy garbage barrels, obscene bill-posters, hideous line fences, slovenly back-yards—everything which their newly awakened appreciation of beauty and propriety can observe. Authorities are notified and the nuisance remedied, either by law, or more usually by the force of public opinion. Meetings are held weekly, with an attendance well into the hundreds. Union of effort—the last step. With it comes success.

Prizes for Beautiful Homes.
To stimulate individual effort toward home improvement, the company offers annually: Fifty dollars for the best improved home grounds; \$50 for the best effects in landscape gardening; \$30 for the best artistic vine planting; \$30 for the best window boxes; \$50 to the boys keeping the neatest backyards, and several other prizes. Here comes a most excellent educational feature. The photographer goes round to each competitor early in the season, and makes a slide of the home, backyard, porch, or whatever is to be improved. In the fall, when the work is completed and the prizes awarded, he takes another picture. The two are then compared and discussed at the meetings.

A Boy's Garden.
After all, it is the boys we most want to reach. How shall we draw them from the street corner and the swimming hole?

A plot of land was plowed and fitted for the company. Forty lots, each 10x130 feet were divided among as many boys, of ages from nine to sixteen. Seed and tools are furnished by the company; the boy does all the work. Beets, peas, beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, potatoes, radishes—a little plot of each is in the boy's garden. Mr. Seltner is there to advise and direct, although the greatest freedom is given to individual judgment. Prizes are in store for the handiest youngsters; awarded for skill in culture, keeping up with the work and amount of produce. There is a healthy rivalry among the boys, and some astonishing crops are grown. Altogether this is a very encouraging feature of the work. It serves its purpose—the boys are busy.

Little Housewives.

The girls must not be neglected, either. They must learn to cook the vegetables which the boys raise. A school of domestic economy is maintained by the company, with a skilled cook to instruct. Some day these girls will make homes the brighter for this training.

A Horticultural Sunday School.
Right in a factory building the little ones meet for a Sabbath talk. And somehow the teachers find it best not to tell them of a far-away Presence, invisible, immovable; they could not understand. But show them the works of His hands; the flowers which he has adorned

—there is something tangible; they can grasp it. Bring the Creator to where the little ones can touch Him. All Nature will have for them a deeper meaning.

What, then, has been accomplished in three years?

A people have been energized and inspired. Homes have been made beautiful, lives have been sweetened. For when you interest a man in his home you take him out of the saloon. When you educate his children you take them from the streets. Socially, morally, intellectually, South Park has advanced.

Brother capitalist, with your rusty millions, is this not worth while?

S. W. F.

UNION OF CHURCHES.

BY REV. F. H. BAKER, BAR MILLS.

In a recent religious gathering, a young man pleaded earnestly and eloquently for union and cooperation among churches. No one can question the desirability of such an event—a union in which each denomination retains its distinctive features, yet cooperating in all reforms and religious enterprises. It may be questioned, however, as to whether such an event will ever take place.

Hitherto, churches have stood for theological dogmas. The Calvinistic churches have maintained the supreme sovereignty of God and the election of a few to be saved. The Methodist and other Arminian denominations have stood for God's free grace and man's free election of redemption. The Universalists have differed from the Calvinists only on the question as to how many God elected to save. And the Unitarians have affirmed steadfastly the unity of the God-head rather than the tri-unity. All of these principles are theological and philosophical—principles, too, that only profound students of theology can hope to understand. Nevertheless, men without training have supposed themselves capable of appreciating the fine distinctions involved in these various questions. It may be that in this very fact lies the seed of which sectarianism is the bitter fruit.

So long as churches represent theological systems of thought it will be utterly impossible to unite them on anything. Theology always creates dissension. As Dr. Watson, in the "Mind of the Master," has suggested, "a jury panelled to try a man on his opinions will never be able to return a verdict. It is not until the last vestige of theological cobwebs is swept from the ceilings and corners of our churches that we may expect to see fulfilled Christ's prayer that 'His disciples may be one.'"

It is sometimes suggested that churches might agree on the essentials and leave the non-essentials alone. But who is to decide what are the essentials? The Baptist will insist that belief in immersion is essential, which the Congregationalist and Methodist deny. All of these denominations believe that commemoration of the Lord's Supper is essential to spiritual growth; but this is denied by the Quakers. All the so-called Evangelical churches insist on the Divinity of Christ, which is denied by the Unitarians and some Universalists.

If by saying that churches might agree on essentials one means that they shall leave all disputed points alone, we are utterly at a loss to find a single point of agreement. Cross out all the articles on which churches disagree, and we have left simply two words, "We believe." Believe what? Let him answer who has the courage.

The young man referred to in the opening paragraph did not mean that churches were to unite on articles of faith, but simply in all reformatory movements and were to cooperate in all missionary enterprises. But history says, if it says anything, that there can be no union on these lines that will be enduring, unless there is a previous agreement in the confession of faith. The clergy may be able to unite their efforts, but as union of the church members will never die until the theological foundations, on which the sectarianism is erected, have been destroyed.

Is there, then, no possibility of church union? Yes—but only when our church articles of faith are based on the constitution of the kingdom of heaven. That constitution has eight articles in it, and reads as follows:

Art. I. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
Art. II. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.
Art. III. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.
Art. IV. Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.
Art. V. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.
Art. VI. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.
Art. VII. Blessed are the peace-makers: for they shall be called sons of God.
Art. VIII. Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

These articles of faith were the text of the sermon preached by Christ in His life, deeds, and death. His parables, His miracles, His discourses illustrate and enforce these Beatitudes. Men have called them the Beatitudes, have thought of them as beautiful proverbs, to be committed to memory by Sunday school scholars, and then, like the priest and the Levite, have passed by on the other side. They have not realized that in these proverbs Christ was laying down the principles upon which God's kingdom is founded.

Compare them with the articles of faith in any church; what a contrast! The church is theological; God's kingdom is moral. The church requires intellectual opinions; the kingdom requires character. The church tends to formality; the kingdom tends to reality of worship. Is there anything more painful than this contrast? It ought not to be so. The constitution of the kingdom should form the articles of faith (or should be their basis) of the church. If this were the case, then there could be lasting union among the churches.

But would this not destroy the present denominations? If it did, wherein would be the harm? But it would not necessarily do so. Church politics would still remain, and here there may well be differences of opinion. But differing church politics need not prevent union and cooperation.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

That the spy sent by the United States government to Spain during the war should have become the guest of Weyler himself, seems incredible. Yet there is nothing more true. The government selected as its agent a man of position who has lived much in Germany. It was necessary for us to have a trained intellect that would make no mistakes. His story is told in the November *Cosmopolitan*, and the most exciting pages of Dumas's fiction seem tame in comparison with the facts. Crossing the frontier in a first-class carriage, he was by a trifling accident brought into conversation with a young Spanish nobleman; presently, who should come along but the son of General Weyler. This acquaintance led to his receiving many attentions from Weyler when they reached Madrid, and the General actually gave up a day to a trip to the Escorial. Imagine this grim enemy of ours laying himself out to please the secret agent whom the government had sent to find out the weak places of Spain. How trifling the demarcation between the position of honored guest and that of a spy, who, if discovered, would have been all the more quickly sent to his death! The same issue of the *Cosmopolitan* contains four pieces of fiction by such famous authors as Frank Stockton, Zangwill, H. G. Wells, and the lamented Harold Frederic, but none of it half so exciting in its interest as this true story.

The initial number of the *Ledger Monthly* comes to us in an autumn cover of very great beauty. A wistful, dreamy, beautiful woman looks out of a network of leaves in the brilliant colors of the October landscape. It is a symbolic picture of the American autumn, characteristic in color, form and expression. Rarely has anything more beautiful appeared in the popular art of to-day. The contents of the *Ledger Monthly* embrace a rich variety of fresh and interesting reading matter and many illustrations.

The leading features of the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for November are: the editorial comment on the State and Congressional campaigns (illustrated); an illustrated account of the work of the "Y. M. C. A." in connection with the army and navy during the war with Spain, by Albert Shaw; an article on "The Newspaper Correspondents in the War," with numerous portraits; Mr. Creelman's own story of his Santiago adventures; "Quicks," by Signor Vecchia's reply; "The Nicaragua Canal in the Light of Present Politics," by Prof. L. M. Keasey; and "The Nicaragua Canal and Our Commercial Interests," by Dr. Emory R. Johnson.

COMFORT ONE ANOTHER.

For reasons, which it is not necessary to give, I fell to wondering, to-day, why it is we are not more ready with kind and appreciative words. They cost nothing and they help so much. Our lives are made up mostly of little things; it is the little everyday joys that make us contented and happy, it is the constant fret and worry and little stings of life, too often caused by a sharp word or the lack of a kind and appreciative one, that wear us out and make us old before our time. The beautiful words of the minister on the unselfish life and sweet christian spirit of the departed—your own bitter tears as you look on the still face and silver locks that ought to have been brown some years yet, the shining marble slab with loving epitaph, "Still loved and remembered," will not warm the heart of those gone before. They don't need those words of commendation now, they have passed beyond them, but what a world of good it would have done them to know they were appreciated while struggling on here.

I remember, not long ago, reading the above epitaph on a headstone of a loving, though sadly neglected wife and mother, and a friend who with me, turned to me with her eyes full of tears and said, "Poor Fanny, if from above she saw this stone when it was erected, it must have been the first intimation she had in the last ten years that he loved her." I fear this is no exceptional case either. Husbands, if you appreciate your wives, don't wait till they have crossed the dark river before you think to speak of their good qualities. A little well deserved praise and appreciation won't hurt them, I assure you. Children, if you love your mother, show it by your kind and affectionate treatment of her, you won't always have a pleasant home and a mother to go to with your little troubles, and in after years perhaps your greater ones. Then appreciate them now. A little thoughtfulness now may save you a world of remorse in the years to come, for in all the warm friends and tender ties you may form in after years, you will find no love so true, so unchanging as that of mother's.

"Comfort one another
For the way is growing dreary,
The feet are often weary,
And the heart is very sad;
There is heavy burden-bearing,
When it seems that none are caring,
And we half forget that ever we were glad."

"Comfort one another
With a hand clasp warm and tender,
With the sweetest love can render,
And look of friendly eyes;
Do not wait till you are forgotten,
While life's daily bread is broken,
Gentle speech is oft like manna from the skies."
—Anna Myers.

Compare them with the articles of faith in any church; what a contrast! The church is theological; God's kingdom is moral. The church requires intellectual opinions; the kingdom requires character. The church tends to formality; the kingdom tends to reality of worship. Is there anything more painful than this contrast? It ought not to be so. The constitution of the kingdom should form the articles of faith (or should be their basis) of the church. If this were the case, then there could be lasting union among the churches.

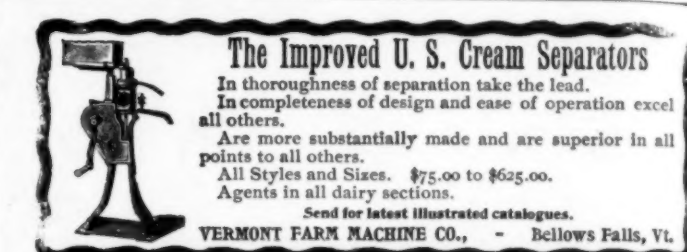


Every Mother should have it in the house for the many common ailments which will occur in every family as long as life has woes. Dropped on sugar suffering children love it. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment cures every form of inflammation, internal or external. The real danger from disease is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you conquer the disease.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. Could a remedy have existed for almost a century except that it possessed extraordinary merit for many family ills? There is not a medicine in use today which has the confidence of the public to a greater extent than this wonderful Anodyne. It has stood upon its own intrinsic virtue while generation after generation have used it as a Universal Household Remedy from infancy to good old age.

Our book "Treatment for Diseases," mailed free, Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle, At All Druggists. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Iron, Brass and Wood Pumps.
WOOD AND STEEL WIND MILLS.
Steam and Power Pumps.
Tanks, 100 to 100,000 Gallons.
IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.
D. B. STEVENS & CO.,
145 & 147 Turner St., Auburn, Me.



The Improved U. S. Cream Separators
In thoroughness of separation take the lead. In completeness of design and ease of operation excel all others.
Are more substantially made and are superior in all points to all others.
All Styles and Sizes. \$75.00 to \$625.00.
Agents in all dairy sections.
Send for latest illustrated catalogues.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - Bellows Falls, Vt.

The New York Weekly Tribune.
THE GREAT
National Family
Newspaper
and your favorite home paper
For FARMERS
and VILLAGERS,
The Maine Farmer, Augusta, Me.
BOTH One Year for \$1.50.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE has an Agricultural Department of the highest order, and its important news of the National and World, comprehensive and reliable market reports, able editorials, interesting short stories, scientific and mechanical information, illustrated fashion articles, humorous pictures, and is instructive and entertaining to every member of every family.

THE MAINE FARMER gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with your neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the condition of crops and prospects for the year, and is a bright, new, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

Send all subscriptions to THE MAINE FARMER, Augusta, Me.

Do You Want a Knife?
I Do!
The MAINE FARMER one year and either of these Knives for only **\$1.50.**
ORDER AT ONCE.

To The Butter Makers:
You are constantly wanting
Parchment Butter Paper

Why not have it printed and so carry added advertisement on every pound?
The MAINE FARMER has contracted with one of the large mills in the country, and will keep a supply of hand of the very best paper made. All sizes and weights. Send for prices and samples. Plain or printed.
We will please you.
MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Augusta, Me.

Home Department.

A Standard Sewing Machine
Solid Gold Watch, made by the best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars. Given to any one obtaining a club.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

What is a gentleman? Is it a thing? Decker with a scarf-pin, a chain, and a ring? Dressed in a suit of immaculate style, Sporting an eye-glass, a lip, and a smile? Talking of operas, concerts and balls, Evolving assemblies and afternoon calls, Sipping himself "A Home" and barbas, Whistling mazurkas, and smoking cigars?

What is a gentleman? Say, is it one Boasting of conquests and deeds he has done, One who unblushingly glories to speak Things which should call up a flush to his cheek?

One, who, whilst railing at actions unjust, Robs some young heart of its pureness and trust? Scorns to steal money, or jewels, or wealth, Thinks it no crime to take honor by stealth?

What is a gentleman? Is it not one Knowing instinctively what he should say, Speaking no word that can injure or pain, Spreading no scandal and deepening no stain? One who knows how to put each at his ease, Striving instinctively always to please; One who can tell by a glance at your cheek, When to be silent, and when he should speak?

What is a gentleman? Is it not one Honestly eating the bread he has won, Living uprightly, fearing his God, Leaving no stain on the path he has trod, Caring not whether his coat may be old, Prizing sincerely far above gold, Reckling not whether his hand may be hard, Stretching it boldly to grasp its reward?

What is a gentleman? Say, is it birth? Makes a man noble, or adds to his worth? Is there a family tree to conceal what is bad? Seek out the man who has for his guide, Nothing to blush for and nothing to hide? Be he a noble, or be he in trade, This is the gentleman man has made.

MADAME DREYFUS.

If Dreyfus is ever released, he will owe his freedom to his wife. When her husband was degraded before the army of France in the largest public square of Paris, on the morning of Jan. 5, 1895, Madame Dreyfus raised her hands to heaven and vowed that she would never rest until she had proved his innocence. When Colonel Henry confessed the other day that he had forged the letter which was the chief evidence against Captain Dreyfus, Madame Dreyfus fell upon her knees in an ecstasy of thanksgiving. "It is coming! He will be freed! O God, thank thee!" she cried. Her face was that of a glorious Nemesis—and Nemesis she is proving to her husband's enemies. To Colonel Henry, chiefest of her husband's foes, her sad face had always Gorgon horror about it. Who knew but that this spell may have driven him to make the confession which drove him to suicide?

After his terrible degradation, Dreyfus was banished to the Isle du Diable, off the coast of French Guiana, in South America. It was formerly a leper island. It is so unhealthy that some of his guards have died there, and so lonely that one became insane. Dreyfus slept in chains, and is kept in a kind of wall-to-wall, whence the sky alone is visible. He is constantly watched by armed guards, and the nameless horrors of the place have made him gray and almost imbecile in three short years. Despite all this, Madame Dreyfus pleaded to be allowed to share his exile. This poor boon was denied her. Meanwhile, her husband wrote her from his place of exile: "I rely upon you to solve this horrible mystery!"

Then Madame Dreyfus set to work. Means were not wanting. Dreyfus himself is the son of the wealthiest cotton spinner in Alsace, and his wife, to whom he had been married for five years prior to his conviction, was the daughter of a rich diamond merchant of Paris, and brought her husband an ample dowry. Blessed with riches, a charming wife, two beautiful children, and brilliant prospects, there was no possible reason why Dreyfus should have proved a traitor to his country, when he, an Alsatian, and consequently a German by law, patriated himself to serve. Every waking moment was given to plans for the vindication of her husband. All her sleeping moments were tortured by dreams of the father of her children dying in the far-off Isle du Diable. And while she worked she prayed.

She journeyed to Berlin and threw herself at the feet of the German emperor. "A word with you, sire—only a word!" Say to the French minister that you never received information from my husband?" The German emperor spoke the word. He decreed that it be officially given out that no information had ever come to the German embassy from Captain Dreyfus. Prominent German officials followed the statement of their sovereign in interviews for the press, in conversation, and even in after-dinner speeches. This was a powerful beginning in the gigantic work of changing French popular sentiment.

Madame Dreyfus journeyed next to St. Petersburg and appealed to the czar. She so impressed his majesty that she induced him to give a semi-official expression of his wish that the case might be reopened, and justice shown to the prisoner for life on the Devil's Island. She begged the intervention of the pope. King Humbert of Italy. A pleading letter reached the queen regent of Spain. Each of these potentates expressed friendly concern and a desire to see the case probed to the bottom. Opinions from such sources produced a vast number of reflected opinions of the same nature. The pebbles dropped by Madame Dreyfus were sending out some far-reaching ripples.

The Sicile, the most powerful of the pro-Dreyfus papers, published all the correspondence between the exiled husband and waiting wife. The letters made many converts to the Dreyfus side in what has come to be called the "Panama Militaire." Madame Dreyfus saw General Billot, the minister of war, and later, his successor, M. Carnegne. She laid before them what she considered indisputable proofs of her husband's

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by

The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director,
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director,
JAMES S. SWINCH, Director,
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President,
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1898.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

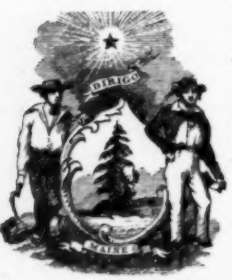
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, \$2.50 for four inser-
tions and sixty cents for each subsequent
insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word,
each insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
E. S. Gifford is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Aroostook county.
Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers
in Somerset and Franklin counties.
Mr. Andrew G. Fitz is calling on subscribers
in Cumberland and Sagadahoc counties.
Mr. J. E. McCormick is calling upon sub-
scribers in Waldo county.

10,000 Weekly
Circulation
Guaranteed.

THE LIVE
AGRICULTURAL
NEWSPAPER
OF THE EAST.

STATE OF MAINE.



THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor.

The year that has nearly passed has brought us abundant harvests and all the blessings of civilized life. Its skies have been and are bright with the marked and increasing prosperity, enterprise and happiness of all our people. We have been exempt from calamities and pestilence and the spirit of patriot-ism and philanthropy has been active every-where. Signal victories in the interest of liberty and good government have crowned the efforts of our brave soldiers and sailors on land and sea. Peace has once more returned to rule and bless our country. Certainly we have much for which to be thankful, both as a State and nation. "The hand of God has been upon us for good." In humble and grateful recognition of our indebtedness and dependence upon the Creator and Ruler of men and nations, and also conforming to a time-honored and revered custom, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States, I, Lewisellyn Powers, Governor of the State of Maine, with the advice and consent of the executive council, do hereby designate

Thursday, the 24th day of November,

A. D. 1898,

as a day of general Thanksgiving, and

I recommend that all citizens of our State

do that refrain from all unnecessary labor

and give devoted acknowledgment to God for

the manifold blessings of this year. On that

day we should remember and assist the poor

and unfortunate, for no more acceptable

devotion can grace Thanksgiving day than

charity and benevolence.

Given at the Executive Chamber at Aug-

usta, this seventh day of November, 1898,

Lewisellyn Powers, Governor of the State

of Maine, with the advice and consent

of the executive council, do hereby designate

Thursday, the 24th day of November,

A. D. 1898,

as a day of general Thanksgiving, and

I recommend that all citizens of our State

do that refrain from all unnecessary labor

and give devoted acknowledgment to God for

the manifold blessings of this year. On that

day we should remember and assist the poor

and unfortunate, for no more acceptable

devotion can grace Thanksgiving day than

charity and benevolence.

Given at the Executive Chamber at Aug-

usta, this seventh day of November, 1898,

Lewisellyn Powers, Governor of the State

of Maine, with the advice and consent

of the executive council, do hereby designate

Thursday, the 24th day of November,

A. D. 1898,

as a day of general Thanksgiving, and

I recommend that all citizens of our State

do that refrain from all unnecessary labor

and give devoted acknowledgment to God for

the manifold blessings of this year. On that

day we should remember and assist the poor

and unfortunate, for no more acceptable

devotion can grace Thanksgiving day than

charity and benevolence.

Given at the Executive Chamber at Aug-

usta, this seventh day of November, 1898,

Lewisellyn Powers, Governor of the State

of Maine, with the advice and consent

of the executive council, do hereby designate

The Maine Farmer, an eight page agricultural and home paper of sixty-five years' standing, is today, the best edited, best printed, best established and best family paper for the farm home published in America. Confirmation of this statement will be found by any one who reads its pages and follows its suggestions. Contrary to usual practice, special inducements are temporarily made to increase the subscription list, and these may be found upon different pages of this issue.

The readers of the Maine Farmer are in the families of representative farmers who know what they want, and are prompt to recognize the great improvements made in the paper of their choice. That they desire their friends to avail themselves of these special offers is evident from the large increase weekly being made to our subscription list. In no way can the friends of the farm and the rural home do a better service than by aiding in extending the field occupied by the Maine Farmer.

If you have friends who want a live, up-to-date, progressive home and farm paper, show them the long list of special premiums offered for a single subscriber and aid in swelling the list to 20,000 during the coming year. In return, the proprietors pledge renewed efforts to still further increase the value and interest of these columns.

From that faithful temperance worker, Geo. E. Brackett, the Farmer has received leaflets which are being reprinted broadcast. Every move made along the line of moral influence or instruction in temperance merits the helping hand of all lovers of good society. The enormity of the evil is not, cannot be imagined.

Reformers in Maine desire to pattern after Massachusetts in its election laws. Each individual voter checks the name of each individual for whom he desires to vote. The only solution for the fact that Gov. Wolcott ran so far ahead of his ticket is to be found in that the voters checked his name, supposing that carried the full ticket. The evil and expense of needless machinery grows more apparent as the practical workings are brought to light.

One hundred and twenty-one thousand voters are disfranchised in New York in 1898, by reason of defective ballots, yet there are men in Maine who hold up the law of that State as an ideal for our legislators. No greater crime could be perpetrated than to increase the burdens now resting on the voters, by adding to the machinery of our election laws. Give us the simple, open ballot where every man's purpose can be recognized, and be done with all this injustice.

The result of the recent elections is that the Republicans will have an increased majority in the next Senate and reduced majority in the House, the figures in the latter case showing the election of 185 straight Republicans, 103 Democrats, 6 Populists and one silver Republican. Responsibility for legislation must be assumed by the party in power and the people will watch with increasing interest the policy to be developed.

The craze for electric roads will hardly be maintained after reading the returns made the State by those already incorporated. These roads are a blessing when the business will warrant paying expenses and keeping up the road-bed and rolling stock; where this is not certain they work injury. Towns may be well be cautious before giving away franchises, which sometimes may become valuable, but which to-day cannot be used to the profit of either party.

The officials of the Maine Central railroad have received a letter from Adjutant General Richards stating that in his opinion they are entitled to the thanks of our soldiers, their families and the State, for the liberal manner in which they have treated members of the organizations enlisted in the United States service from this State during the war with Spain, and for the generosity which they have shown in transporting many a poor fellow home when he had no money in his pocket.

The Maine Farmer very properly complains of the custom of judging animals at fairs without taking them from their stalls or pens. If the object is to make an equal division of the money by giving Smith first on cows and second on heifers, it can all be done in that way with little trouble, but in such cases some of the exhibitors are men of better judgment than the judges, and they know that some of their blue ribbons are stolen fruit. It was one of the features of the fair at Sherbrooke, that all animals were taken out into open space, even sheep and pigs were driven out of their pens when the judges came around, and there was no slighting the examination.—Weekly Union.

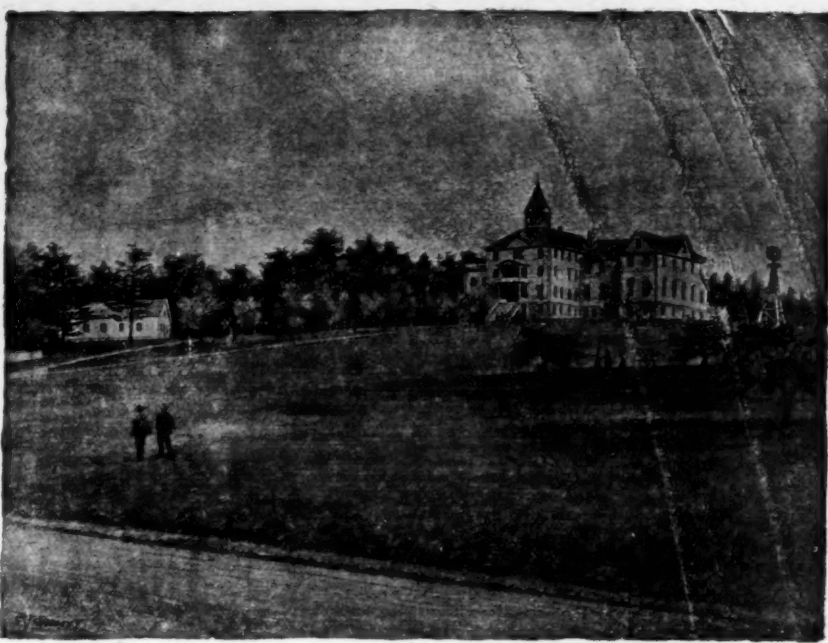
Who, with any spirit of progress in him, would be willing to go back to the open ballot for the order and the thoroughly American system that the Australian plan ends to secure?—The Christian Mirror.

The Mirror overlooks the fact that the quiet and orderly condition of the voting place to-day is but incidental to the present law, and equally applicable under any other system. Every advocate of repeal or reform urges the retaining of this section. The objection to the law is far more serious, in that it necessitates the throwing out of one or more members of the incoming legislature, over whose election there can be no question. This and the enormous expense are the causes for demanding a repeal and the Mirror will stand by the Farmer in securing justice and economy.

A notable example of womanly vigor is offered by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who, in her 90th year, will lecture this month in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, besides attending the meeting of the New Jersey federation of women's clubs as the guest of honor.

The principle of cooperation is making rapid progress among the French farmers of recent years. There are some 15,000 associations with nearly three-quarters of a million membership. They buy seeds, grain, fertilizers and implements, getting low prices by large purchases.

ONE OF THE GOOD SCHOOLS IN MAINE.



OAK GROVE SEMINARY, VASSALBORO.

Among the many good schools of Maine, that established so long ago by the Friends, at Vassalboro, takes high rank. The location is admirable, the buildings being located on a high elevation overlooking one of the most beautiful valleys of the State. Its corps of instructors have always been men and women of ability, and the reputation of the school has strengthened with the years. It is a boarding and day school for both sexes, a place where a boy or a girl may get a right education amid surroundings all of which are good, a school to which parent or guardian may send a child and know that he is being personally cared for in regard to health, morals, manners and studies. Attention is called to the advertisement in another column.

Hon. S. S. Brown, one of the leading lawyers of Kennebec county, and for years identified with school work, made this direct attack upon present methods prevailing in Waterville schools. What he charges may be repeated in many other towns and cities. A reform is demanded all along the line. Mr. Brown's charge was that the children were not taught how to read. That being the case what was the use of putting a grammar, an arithmetic, geography or any other textbook in their hands. "I wish, gentlemen," he said, turning to those about him, "that you would visit the schools and learn the truth of what I say from observation instead of from my lips, but what I say is the truth as you will see if you investigate for yourselves. Our schools are far below the standard of two years ago for the simple reason that non-essential things are used to take up the time that ought to be given to teaching reading, arithmetic and the other essentials. I say it is a shame that the time that ought to be given to instruction in grammar, reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography is devoted to half-hour lectures on bugs and butterflies and other non-essential matters."

The freedom and confidence manifested by murderers in our State prison, in demanding a hearing upon petitions for pardon, and the anxiety of the public to sign such petitions, towards lawless acts, as indicating sympathy for the criminal and opposition to the enforcement of the laws against crime. The Governor and Council can do the State no better service than to refuse to accept such petitions save when the innocence of the person is clearly established. Unless there is greater respect for law in the future, there surely will be less, and the present laxity in so many ways is bearing fruit in increase of crimes and boldness of criminals in demanding pardon. No less than five petitions for pardon have been filed at the Secretary of State's office and hearings are ordered for the meeting Nov. 29. Of course it is probable that some of them will be postponed, as is always the case, but there are sure to be two or three. Forgery, murder, assault with intent to kill, and assault and robbery are the crimes for which the individuals are being punished.

A CRIME AGAINST THE VOTER. Thousands of votes are lost at every election in this city because citizens mark their ballots improperly.—New York Tribune. It has been contended that the trouble in this State is occasioned by the use of the single mark. Here the voter if he desires to support the straight ticket places the cross in the square at the top of the ballot. If he wants to vote a split ticket he uses the same cross in the same place, but must erase the names of those persons on the ballot for whom he does not want to vote and fill in the names of the candidates of his choice. This, it is contended, leads to confusion. In New York, however, the law provides for the use of side marks in cases where the citizen does not want to vote the straight ticket. It will be seen that the side marks do not relieve the difficulty, as "thousands of votes are lost in every election" in New York city.—Weekly Union.

In every State where this cumbersome machinery prevails the cry is the same. The evil is to be increased if the machinery increases. This is inevitable, there is altogether too much hoodwinking of the public by the advocates of the secret ballot. In Portland, at the late election, says the Express, half of the defective ballots thrown in Ward 1 were blankety-blank, and singularly enough all five of the big squares in all the other defective ballots remained blank. In Ward 4 one of the ballots had all five of the large squares checked, due perhaps more to a burst of drollery, than to a lack of enlightenment on the subject. Two of the ballots in that ward had two large squares marked thereby indicating that he was voting for two full tickets, nothing more about him. The law expressly states that the large squares at the top of the ticket voted shall be marked with a cross. In several instances, notably in Ward 7, an oblique mark was used, rendering the ballot of course defective, although it was plain who the voter desired to vote by his suffrage. Other forms of invalidity consisted in marking crosses in the big square and opposite every name throughout the same ticket, putting stickers on and forgetting to mark the

big square, and many other almost unaccountable maneuvers. It is easy to charge carelessness and indifference, as well as ignorance, but the stern fact is that whatever comes between the voter and the freest possible expression of his wish at the ballot box is a crime, even if perpetrated by the State. Mr. W. O. Hargreaves of New Sharon, in making a plea for the Australian ballot law furnishes the opposition to the same most effective argument when he says: First, I would give the voter the privilege of asking any officer inside the rail, how he should legally mark his ballot to vote a straight ticket, for the mass of voters do not see anything like a ballot until they get to election and don't know what to do, and if a man does not know how to do a thing, he is very liable to do it wrong. I have seen many voters that could not tell for the life of them how to mark a ballot, and some have not marked them at all, though they thought that they knew all about it before they went inside the rail. I have been asked repeatedly how to mark a ballot, and I can see no objection to providing in the law that officers of elections may answer that simple question. Second, I would amend the law so that a voter could vote a split ticket in a common sense way and with the least trouble. I can conceive of no more vicious law than one that would compel a man to vote a straight ticket, and any law that places obstructions in the way of any voter that wants to vote a split ticket, is correspondingly bad. I would have the law so changed that any name struck on over any name on a ballot, should be counted as though originally printed there. Now it is held that it erases the original name but casts a vote for no one, and there have been quite a number of votes thrown out in this town for that reason, which may be good law, but not common sense. Some will say that voters ought to know what to do before they go inside the rail, but they do not know, just the same as you and I know our little verse when we first declaimed in school, but when we got out before the school we could not go through the second line without being prompted, and that is what I ask for the timid voter that he may be prompted when he forgets his line. The farmers in the back country have no chance to gain practice and confidence in appearing before the public, although the grange, if they will join it and attend and take part in the meetings, will help them a great deal. They are not stupid men, but men with nerves which they can not control. The facts to which Mr. Hargreaves calls attention, emphasize the necessity for relieving by a return to some more simple system of voting.

Every indication points to an interesting and profitable meeting at Wintthrop, Tuesday, Nov. 29, when the butter makers of Maine are invited to gather in the new Grange hall to consider questions of direct importance to their financial interests, and organize a State Dairyman's Association. Not a dairy State in the Union but has such an organization for mutual protection and assistance. No other body can serve the best interests of the dairymen as can this and the State has suffered because the organization has been delayed. Dairymen should continue to be the leading industry of the farms in Maine and with competition growing sharper all the while, the combined influence of a powerful association is demanded to maintain our position on the market. It has been a shortsighted policy which has delayed the organization and now that the call is out, every dairymen who can possibly do so should arrange to attend. Full particulars, railroad rates and programme will be published next week. Reserve Nov. 29 for Wintthrop.

When Miss Frances Willard, the grand leader of the W. C. T. U. died, the responsibilities fell upon the shoulders of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Maine. At the late meeting of the National Association at St. Paul, Mrs. Stevens was chosen President by an almost unanimous vote.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THE FARMERS ARE ABOUSED.

It is hard for the average person to admit that he is wrong even if he knows it beyond a doubt. That the Australian ballot law is a fraud is very plain, yet his friends are not willing to admit the fact just yet, though the case is becoming better understood every day. Even supposing the law is as good as the old way in everything but the increased expense, that is enough to condemn it. We are not wealthy enough as a State to waste \$50,000 every year, and twice that amount presidential years in manipulating the intricate and unnecessary machinery of the Australian ballot. The new way was good enough, and the new way has not added one iota to the prosperity or the morals of the State. What, then, is there about the law to recommend it to the confidence of the people? Is it because it costs more? Not a very reasonable recommendation, yet there are people who imagine an article must be good if a great price is paid for it, the lady who bought the brass jewelry, for example. The people are waking up on this subject, and I would not wonder if we heard "something drier" next winter. O. R. WHITMAN.

STATE DAIRY CONFERENCE.

The very complete programme and premium list for the State Dairy Conference at Portland, Dec. 6-8, were received too late for insertion in full, but will be given in our next issue. Every dairymen who can should make plans to be present and compete for the prizes offered. The larger the exhibit by the butter makers the better for the future of the product from Maine. Rally for the Conference.

The whole whole trend of public sentiment in Maine is against territorial expansion, and the influence over our conservative leaders will have great weight on legislation the coming winter at Washington.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

The latest from Paris is that the question of price to be paid is the rock of offence between the commissioners. Administration officials do not share the opinion expressed in some quarters that the Paris Peace Commission will fail in its efforts to agree upon a treaty. This opinion is not based upon any specific information received from Paris, but rather upon the fact that by withdrawing from the conference Spain has nothing to gain and all to lose.

It is undoubtedly true that should the Spaniards adopt this course they would sacrifice the indemnity this government is now disposed to grant, and would also precipitate trouble for themselves along the line. It is believed that the United States at this time would consent to a cash payment of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 rather than to renew the war, but the longer a final settlement is delayed the smaller will be the indemnity. In any event the President is not disposed to brook unnecessary prolongation of the negotiations and it is believed he so indicated to our peace commissioners.

The government at Washington has renewed and strengthened its determination that the Spanish evacuation of Cuba and the American occupation shall not be deferred beyond Jan. 1 next. This conclusion has been communicated to the Spanish government within the last few days, in answer to an urgent request that the date of evacuation be put off, because of the large number of Spanish troops remaining on the island, who, it was represented, could not be moved before January 1st. Not being a subject which could be treated by the commissions at Paris or at Havana, the request of the Spanish government was forwarded to Washington through the French embassy which received also and forwarded by cable the refusal of this government to put off the date of assuming American control.

Snowbegan Grange invited the State Pomological Society to hold its winter meeting and exhibition at Snowbegan which is accepted by the society and the meeting will probably be held there early in December. This grange is also working up a fair which will come off as soon as preparations can be completed.

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK? Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it, 10c and 25c.

AGRICULTURAL.

George Smith, Lovell, has a pair of steer calves six months old that will weigh 500 lbs., well matched, and report says he has been offered \$90 for them.

"The intelligent rearing and feeding of more and better live stock is the key that opens the door to a more prosperous era in Canadian agriculture," says an exchange and somehow the idea forces itself that the same applies in New England.

Melvin D. Putnam, Houlton, has returned from Moro Plantation with two hundred and fifty sheep for the Boston market. Thus is Aroostook Co. depleting its live stock upon which it must depend more largely in the future than the past. If these shipments tell of excess it is well for the farmers.

A. J. Hersom, Belgrade Mills, is one of the good corn growers of Kennebec county. From three-fourths of an acre he has this year taken 95 bushels, eight rows yellow corn. This has been a good year for the corn growers of Maine.

C. A. Harriman, Damariscotta, has a nine weeks' old calf that weighs 189 pounds. It is a hornless, thoroughbred Galloway. He proposes to make people climb to the top shelf at the next County Fair.

J. B. Phillips, Bethel, raised this season, twenty quarts of nice white beans from one half pint of seed.

S. T. Merrill, So. Dover, has harvested his crop of turnips and has about 800 bushels grown on one and one-half acres of ground where he planted his sweet corn this season. The seed was sown between the rows after the corn had been hoed.

On one-half acre Mr. R. J. Robinson, Cornville, raised 82 bushels of ears, sown, nice, well filled out ears, besides a few bushels of imperfect ears he fed to the pigs. He also gathered from this half acre two and one-half heaping cart loads of pumpkins. This would be equivalent to about 85 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Who says corn cannot be raised in Somerset county, Maine?

The two men from Maine mentioned in the last *Chopra's Farmer* as buying milk cows in Sussex for export to the United States, are expected back again this week to buy more cattle. The animals are sold for dairy purposes except the line. Their last purchase amounted to over \$1000 worth. The above item from our New Brunswick exchange indicates that the advice of the *Maine Farmer* is being followed. Sussex is one of the best stock centers in all the province. Good cows abound there.

Supt. Wallace Backhouse of the Newports caning factory, told the writer Monday that he had contracted for 175 acres and had been obliged to turn away more than one hundred offers since the books closed. The price paid is one cent and a half a pound. Evidently the farmers of that vicinity are anxious to plant sweet corn.

Guns and young stock are in brisk demand all over the State and prices are well sustained. This is a good indicator for the future of the farm.

Newport farmers are mostly in a pleasant frame of mind these days. The average price realized per acre for sweet corn-grown for the factory is \$40, the average yield being 2,000 ears. Milk is in great demand at the factory and as rapidly as possible the number of cows is being increased. "The price realized seems low but the total for the year is better than the butter factories pay," is the way one well to do farmer puts it.

J. P. Penley, South Paris, is one of the enterprising farmers of Paris, dealing in stock and farming on a small scale. He raised over 20 different varieties of potatoes, from which he received several premiums at the fairs. He also had one acre and one-third of sweet corn from which he received about \$100 at the factory. He is wintering quite a stock of cattle, among them a pair of grade Durham oxen five years old, dark red with brindle faces, which weigh about 4500 pounds. When he purchased these oxen last May, they only measured seven feet and two inches, and weighed about 3500 pounds. Mr. Penley was the blue ribbon in the drawing contest at Oxford County Fair, where he would have been pleased to have seen more competition. He has a grade Durham two-year-old steer, bandy, with some white spots, also a steer, forehead, far which he would like a mate.

S. G. Haley, No. Franklin, bought 700 sheep, and lambs at Rangely this fall. This sounds large, but it's small for Rangely. Mr. Haley drove 1000 out from that town one year.

City News.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business done at the pension office in this city may be gathered from the fact that Gen. Connor is obliged to give 75,000 checks yearly to cover the pay roll received from the Government.

Mrs. Amanda Joseph, the Armenian woman sentenced to the county jail for killing her infant child last spring, at Vassalboro, has, under the wise influence of Mrs. McFadden, developed into a valuable assistant in the kitchen; truthful and honest. She is now earning money hoping to return to Turkey and join her husband.

The announcement made by Howard Benevolent Union is a reminder that Thanksgiving Day is at hand and the poor are always with us. Many a needy one would be made comfortable if the clothes presses could be made to surrender what will never again be worn by the owners. Why not distribute for the comfort of those less fortunate.

The burning of Camp Comfort Monday night, involves considerable loss to its owner, Mr. W. H. Gannett, especially in the family heirlooms with which it was fitted, but the heaviest loss will be upon the city unless the miscreants who set the fire are found and punished. The officers of the law owe it to themselves as well as the city to check the tendency to lawlessness at its first appearance. Hunt the rascals down.

The Augusta Board of Trade serves the assistance of other cities in its war on the trading stamp and other gift enterprises of a similar nature. Such enterprises are hurtful to legitimate business, and at the same time not helpful to anybody, except the persons who run them. Massachusetts has a statute which covers these enterprises and bars most of them out. Maine would do well to copy that statute.—Portland Press.

Adjutant General Richards recently communicated with the secretary of war, asking that the flags of the First Maine volunteers be given to the State. On Monday he received the following telegram from Adj. Gen. Corbin: "The secretary of war authorizes the transfer of regimental and State colors of the First Maine volunteer infantry to the State of Maine." The colors will be placed in the rotunda of the State House.

The people of Augusta should be moved to testify their appreciation of the efforts of Prof. Graves and the local committee of the Maine Pedagogical Society in providing so rich a treat for the coming annual session at the State House. Dr. Fluke, the noted historian of Harvard college, is one of the ablest speakers in this country, while Supervisor R. C. Metcalf of Boston is one of the leading school authorities. The best way to prove interest will be by securing tickets for Dr. Fluke's lecture.

The full announcement of the entertainment to be furnished by the Old Fellows each day and evening of their Fair next week, should be sufficient to call out a large attendance. Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, the Hatch and Skillin Concert Co. will please the crowd. Louis Keelo Brennan, the singing humorist and impersonator, will be the attraction Wednesday evening. A sunlight hop will be held in the banquet hall, Thanksgiving afternoon and in the evening the Arlow Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Club will be the attraction. The award of the presents will be made Friday evening.

Boys are expected to be boys, full of life and anxious for all out door sports, but they must never forget that there is a manly way of going about their games as well as in their general deportment. When they forget this and stoop to unlawful indulgence they place themselves in opposition to every principle of good government and must answer the charge. Society today will not permit the abuse of one's mental or physical power, even if prompted by love of sport. Games conducted under sanction of school officials are to be permitted only as they serve their place in furnishing innocent amusement. The future good of the boy necessitates his protection, as well as restriction, within the bounds of good order and decency. The responsibility of parents does not cease when children commence attending the public schools.

County News.

The funeral of Samuel Packard, Readfield, took place at the depot on Saturday. He died Nov. 8, aged 74 years. During his life he was a kind neighbor, respected by all who knew him.

Frank Abbott and Bert Davenport, of Sidney, were in industry last week. They took three, together, fourteen head of young stock (steers, pigs and two heifers) and drove them home to winter.

Seventeen arrangements on criminal charges from the territory about Togus would indicate that the strong hand of Col. Allen is just to those of the court officials in putting a stop to disorderly conduct on private territory.

Rev. Alex Kennedy, who has been preaching in the Baptist church in Sidney since last winter, gave his farewell sermon, Sunday. He intends to leave town this week-end on Nov. 24th, will sail for China as a missionary.

R. F. Towse, the well known Wintthrop horse dealer, is doing considerable business this fall debarking about a hundred in that town. Evidently the farmers are thinking more of the safety of themselves and their animals than formerly.

Roy Bazon, Sidney, escaped from what might have been a very serious injury, on returning from Waterville on Sunday. He was riding a horse, which was very dark and he did not see a team that was approaching, but without doubt felt it as a thrill, penetrated his clothing, grazed his stomach, taking a sideways stroke, making two perforations through coat and vest.

A very pleasing exercise and entertainment were held at Manchester, town hall, Friday evening, Nov. 11, it being the close of the high school term. Among the pupils worthy special mention may be named Roy Martin and Winnie Albee, neither of whom have been tardy on missed a recitation for the term. The exercises were varied, all testifying to the skill of the teacher and ability of the pupils.

Reverend. The funeral services of the late H. H. Seel were held Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of the board of directors, being in charge as director, and Rev. J. R. Clifford of Lansing, the officiating clergyman, assisted by Rev. E. J. Prescott of this place. Although the weather was very unfavorable there was an unusually large gathering of friends, showing the high esteem in which he was held by the community. The floral offerings were very fine and profuse. Mr. Clifford's remarks were appropriate and well received, being largely eulogistic of the many good qualities of the deceased.

In the probate court, Monday, the following wills were proved, approved and allowed: Of E. H. L. Gilmay, late of Monmouth, O. W. Andrews of Monmouth, appointed executor; Charles E. Bradstreet, late of Pittsford, Delia A. Bradstreet, late of Pittsford, appointed executrix; John W. Jenkins, late of Augusta, Martha Ellis of Augusta, appointed executrices. Administration was granted on the following estates: Frank A. Chase, late of Readfield, Louis F. Chase of Readfield, appointed administrators; Nancy T. Libby, late of Wintthrop, Mary L. Caldwell of Wintthrop, appointed administrators; Isabel C. Dudley, late of Monmouth, Edwin A. Dudley of Monmouth, appointed administrators; Isaac Y. Pray, late of Belgrade, Fred N. Pray of Belgrade, appointed administrators; Margaret A. Caswell, late of Monmouth, A. M. Spear of Gardiner, appointed administrator; Horatio N. Pinkham, late of Manchester, Fred N. Pinkham, late of Manchester, appointed administrators. Under the new law each bond filed in the probate court requires a 50-cent stamp. Albert Cook of Vassalboro received a discharge from the insolvent court.

Strong, steady nerves
Are needed for success
Everywhere. Nerves
Depend simply, so
Upon the blood
Pure, rich, nourishing

DR. A. E. GUPPILL,
DENTIST Corner Bridge
and Water Streets.

Brushes

by become dangerous germ col-
special attention from the stand-
point. They can be cleaned
thing in a weak soda made from

Washing Powder

quicker, cheaper, thoroughly,
satisfactory.

Washing Powder

quicker, cheaper, thoroughly,
satisfactory.

Washing Powder

quicker, cheaper, thoroughly,
satisfactory.

BING LIST.

our readers the opportunity
MER some of the best pub-
the following grand club-
to pay one year in advance.
generous offer, placing, as
FARMER before its readers
great list and send in your

We offer both for

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00, \$1.75

\$3.50, \$2.50

Total, \$2.75

\$2.50, \$1.50

\$1.50; Total, \$3.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

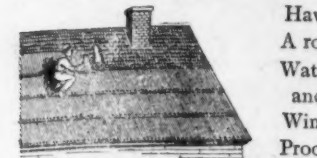
\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

\$2.50, \$2.00

\$2.00; Total, \$2.50

Cover Old Shingles at Small Expense.



Have A roof Water and Wind Proof.

Easily Applied. Lasts years.

The roof will be as tight as a drum.

MEDAL BRAND WIRE EDGE ROOFING.

Put over your old shingles will save you money and give you a comfortable dry house.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.

MICA ROOFING CO.,

21 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

This I Will Do!

I will pay \$100 reward for any case of colic, horse ail, curbs, splints, knotted cords, or similar trouble, that

Tuttle's Elixir

will not cure. It is the veterinary wonder

and should be given at once, and every stable should have a bottle always on hand. Locates lameness when applied by remaining moist on the part affected.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, Sole Prop'r,

27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

Valuable Mill Property and Real Estate for Sale.

Situated in West Athens, Maine, two miles from Post Office, school, church, &c., and four miles from Athens village. This property consists of a mill for sawing all kinds of lumber, shingles, laths, &c., together with turning lathe, planer and moulder. Mill and machinery in extra good condition. The saw and planer nearly new, on a large stream that furnishes plenty of water power and is surrounded by forests of both hard and soft lumber.

A convenient two-story dwelling house, recently erected, containing nine good sized rooms, also a new building attached containing store room, &c., together with dry house and outbuildings, all handy to the mill. Will sell with the mill property any amount of land inside of five hundred acres.

The stream on which the mill is located furnishes opportunity for trout fishing, and game, large and small, abound in the surrounding forest. There is near the mill a never failing spring of extra pure, cold water, and it is most favorably located for the construction of a trout pond.

A constant and increasing demand for all kinds of lumber together with the facilities offered for summer tourists, fishing, hunting, &c., make this a most desirable piece of property.

For further particulars, address

R. H. BOOTHBY, West Athens, Me.

A PERFECT FEED CUTTER

FOR \$5.00

Upon receipt of \$5.00 we will send you this best and perfect feed cutter. It is made of heavy iron, strong, light running, durable and adapted for general work. It is made of selected wood, finely hewn, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It will cut any kind of feed, such as corn, clover, alfalfa, &c., and will do it in a perfect manner. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter. It is a perfect feed cutter, and is a perfect feed cutter.

Horse.



E. V. Weymouth of Pittsfield, has purchased a bay gelding of Charles Batchelder of Troy. The horse is a good one and much admired by horsemen.

Mr. J. B. Murphy, Woodstock, N. B., has a good horse in Pure Wilkes. He has lately purchased some fine brood mares which he will breed to this horse.

New Brunswick might lead the East in well bred horses. If the owners of mares would patronize the best owned in the Province.

No section of Maine has had better opportunities to grow horses than eastern Washington. Hon. M. N. McCusick, Calais, made a fortunate purchase when he secured Olympus, one of the best formed and as well bred as any horse coming into the State, a grand sire of choice road and track horses.

Mrs. Walter H. West of Belfast has sold her fast trotting horse, Arthur B., 2.24, to parties in Unity. The horse was a fine animal and was being driven by Mr. West on Northport avenue at the time he was thrown from his carriage, receiving injuries which resulted in his death. This was no fault of his horse, however. It is understood there were several would-be purchasers, but he was bought by W. A. Clark, at a good figure.

Mr. N. P. Harris of Salem, Me., who has been breeding trotting and road stock for several years, has now the five-year-old stallion by Sidout (2.25), dam, Daisy Withers, full sister to C. T. L. (2.21), by Gen. Withers, which took the blue ribbon in the standard-bred stallion class at the late fair of the North Franklin County (Me.) Agricultural Society. Mr. Harris has a likely four-year-old gelding by Alclayone (2.22), out of Daisy Withers.

If your horse, so heavily haired, is to be driven enough to sweat him, have him clipped. If properly blanketed and not left standing on the street, better by far take off his winter coat than oblige him to stand all night while the warmth of his body is drying his hair. The tax on the physical energies will be far less and the condition of the horse far better. Don't be afraid to clip the driving horses and don't allow them to stand on the street or in exposed places after they are clipped.

The managers of the Boston Horse Show have many radical changes in the methods of managing and judging the show to be held there next April. One is that the exhibitors in a given class are to meet together and select the judge who shall award the prizes on that class. No more Hackney men judging draft horses or trotting horse men passing upon French Coals. One new step could do more to insure a full exhibit than this and managers of other exhibitions may find here a hint for future fairs.

Star Pointer has been consigned to the Fair November sale. The champion has been in fine form for nearly a month, and it was conceded by all good judges that had the weather conditions been at all favorable, he would have lowered his record at least a second, perhaps more. Whoever buys him will, therefore, get a horse that is as good as he ever was and one that can hardly fail to prove a great drawing card next year. As a sire he has already proved his ability, hence on that score should be desirable property. The good guessers are already making figures and we have heard the prospective price placed as high as \$15,000. In any event the sale promises to be the leading incident of the fall auctions.

A Philadelphia gentleman has been in Waldo county purchasing some of the few good equines to be found there. He bought of Will Webb of Troy, a good driving horse, another of Aaron Shaw of Jackson and two in town. Mark Palmer sold him a nice gray driving mare by Nelson's Wilkes, dam by Harbinger, second dam by Gideon. She stands 15-2 hands, will weigh nearly 1,000 pounds. A nice, trappy-gaited horse. Charles White also sold him his handsome chestnut mare, Nellie Wilkes, by Nelson's Wilkes, dam by Harbinger, second dam by Joe Irving, third dam by Gen. Knox. This mare stands 15-3, and will weigh 1,075 pounds. Horsemen who have seen her, say she is capable of taking a fast mark in the right hands.

Mr. Kimball C. Atwood is still pinning his faith to the Alclayone, having brood mares which he expects will drop colts another spring, by Quartermaster (2.21), Alclayone (2.22), Alclayone (2.23), Alclayone (2.24), Alclayone (2.25), and Nelson's Wilkes. Mr. Atwood has also bred to some of the most prominent trotting sires in the North, including Nelson (2.09), Mambino King, etc. Trainer William Gregg of Andover, who has campaigned some of Mr. Atwood's horses and given them fast records, visited New York, recently, and took back to Maine, Nixie B, dam by Ione S. (2.13), a 3-year-old filly by Alclayone (2.22); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.23); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.24); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.25); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.26); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.27); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.28); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.29); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.30); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.31); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.32); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.33); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.34); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.35); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.36); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.37); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.38); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.39); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.40); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.41); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.42); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.43); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.44); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.45); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.46); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.47); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.48); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.49); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.50); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.51); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.52); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.53); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.54); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.55); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.56); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.57); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.58); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.59); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.60); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.61); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.62); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.63); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.64); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.65); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.66); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.67); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.68); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.69); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.70); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.71); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.72); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.73); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.74); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.75); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.76); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.77); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.78); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.79); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.80); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.81); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.82); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.83); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.84); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.85); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.86); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.87); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.88); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.89); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.90); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.91); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.92); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.93); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.94); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.95); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.96); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.97); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.98); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (2.99); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.00); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.01); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.02); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.03); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.04); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.05); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.06); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.07); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.08); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.09); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.10); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.11); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.12); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.13); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.14); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.15); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.16); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.17); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.18); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.19); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.20); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.21); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.22); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.23); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.24); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.25); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.26); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.27); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.28); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.29); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.30); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.31); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.32); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.33); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.34); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.35); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.36); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.37); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.38); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.39); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.40); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.41); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.42); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.43); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.44); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.45); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.46); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.47); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.48); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.49); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.50); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.51); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.52); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.53); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.54); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.55); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.56); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.57); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.58); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.59); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.60); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.61); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.62); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.63); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.64); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.65); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.66); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.67); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.68); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.69); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.70); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.71); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.72); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.73); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.74); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.75); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.76); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.77); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.78); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.79); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.80); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.81); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.82); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.83); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.84); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.85); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.86); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.87); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.88); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.89); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.90); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.91); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.92); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.93); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.94); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.95); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.96); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.97); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.98); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (3.99); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (4.00); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Alclayone (4.01); dam Nixie B, a weanling by Al

